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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 41886.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGY .- The news in London; efforts to reunite the Liberals. — General Kaulbars's de-mands of the Bulgarian Government not acceded to. - Victory of Justin McCarthy in his contested election case, ____ German spies arrested in France, = Dr. Keatinge arrested in Liverpool. Curious action of the French Government. - Feires of the extinct race of Red Indians of Newfoundland.

ton, Me. — Labor demonstration in Philidel phia. — Mr. Blaine at Washington and Jefferson College, = Suicide of Robert W. Alston in Washington, ___ Appointments by the Presi-Nominations for Congress and Assembly, = P an for a colouy in Mexico. Protest by students at Andover in behalf of the professors. ___ A vote against the doctrine of probation in the Synod of Pennsylvania.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Growing enthusiasm for Mr. Rooseveit : a speech by the candilate. Republican nominations indorsed by the Brookly.a Young Republican Cub. = Work resumed on the Fifth-ave pavement, _____ Completing the details for the unveiling of the Statue. == Forecast of the Tilden will contest.

The Public Works Department's estimates considered. === Dissatisfied insurance brokers. === Last day of registration. ==== Columbia College athletic games. - Winners in the Country Crub's races: Economy, Wild fom, Duadee, Jack and Campbell - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-at 45 5-16d. per ounce-75.75 cents. == Stocks were dull, and, after some further depression, fully recovered, closing strong.

THE WEATHER, - Indications for to-day: Fair or clear, followed by rain. Temperature yester-day: Highest, 67; lowest, 52°: average, 5712°.

The action of the Republican convention in the Villth Congressional District last night in approving the County Democracy nomination of Timothy J. Campbell can in no way be excused or defended. The character and record of this man invite the contempt of decent citizens. Even Thomas F. Grady should be supported in preference to Campbell.

The Republican nominees, both State and local, in Brooklyn, will be greatly strengthened by the hearty approval of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. This organization is made up of energetic and independent ci izens who not only vote for the men of their choice, but work for them, too; so its support means something. The congratulations to the New-York Republicans on the selection of Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor also are significant and encouraging. This club twice elected Seth Low in Brooklyn, and its members can tell a good candidate for Mayor as far as they can

The Parnellite strength when Parliament meets again will be up to its old mark-eightysix. This is secared by the decision of the courts that Justin McCarthy was only elected in Londonderry instead of Mr. Lewis, the Conservative, who had held the place for years and who apparently resorted to illegal practices to keep it. But the addition of one to their Parliamentary number is by no means the greatest source of satisfaction to the Nationalists. Mr. McCarthy's victory places them in possession of an old Orange stronghold. Belfast and Londonderry are the two grea-Drange cities, yet they each send a Nationalist member to the British House of Commons.

Mr. Hew tt's support as a candidate for Mayor was strongest the day after his nomination. Since then his following has declined, a a number of interviews with Democrats reported in our local columns show. Such men as Edward M. Knox, ex-Senator B.xby, C. C. Shayne and ex-Sheriff O'Brien, say frankly that they will vote for Mr. Roosevelt for Mayor. Their views are commended to all thoughtful Democrats who, while faithful to the abstract principles of their party, yet do not believe that any maricipal government can be properly administered by the candillate of corrupt political rines. To them, of course, Mr. George's wild theories do no appeal in any way; but in the Republican candidate they find ability. tharacter and a determination to deal vizorously with municipal abuses, and naturally he s their min. Such facts as these explain the asily increasing strength of Mr. Roosevelt's canvass.

Colonel Clark, the president of the Louisville Jockey Club, and the most influential racing man in the Southwest, does not mirce his words in denouncing dishonesty on the turt. His views on racing abuses and reforms, as reported in this issue, are bracing and refreshing in their breezy vigor and will attract attention in all the jockey clubs both in the East and the West. The Louisville club has been a terror to evil-doers for years, mainly on account of the wholesome severity practised by the president, Colonel Clark believes that honest racing is the only sort to be tolerated, and he is right. There has been far too much fraud on even the best of the Eastern courses, and never so much as this year. The management of these courses is in the hands of honorable but easy-going men, who shrink with horror from public scandals and exposures of rottenness. But they are doing the worst lujury possible to the turf, when they overlook the wrong-doing which destroys public confidence in the sport. As Colonel Clark well says, too many horses pack weight well enough, but when it comes to packing public money they are deplorable failures.

The first of Mrs. Hefen Campbell's articles on the condition of the workingwomen of New-York appears in to-day's TRIBUNE. It is Introductory, and it indicates the scope and method of the investigation. Enough is said to show the extent and depth of the suffering

it. The story she has to tell is, however, essentially sad, and the more so because many of the causes of the privation and excessive toil described are so remote and intangible as to seem almost beyond control. There is, however, no means of improvement conceivable to which a full understanding of the situation is not a necessary preliminary, and this plain and comprehensive view Mrs. Campbell will give. Her first article will be found extremely interesting and not a little moving. It affords a glimpse into a kind of I fe scarcely concervable by the prosperous. It will also help them to understand the restlessness and discontent which prevail among the poor of modern cities, and which proceed too often from a real misery escape from which has hitherto seemed hopeless to the victims.

THE QUESTION OF DUTY. Even in the noise and dust of a heated political campaign, the voice of duty should be heard. It is by all admitted that the government of this city is not what it should be. There are three candidates for Mayor. The supporters of each declare, and the three candidates declare, that reform in city government is a crying necessity. Mr. George says it can be secured by electing him, a man who would be without the support of any party in the Board of Aldermen, in other branches of the city government, or in the State; -practically, by entrusting the executive offices of this great city to a body of workingmen wno have shown indifference to the rights of other workingmen, and ignorance of the laws which they have disregarded and the machinery of governthent which they try to seize. That such a body of men would rightly and wisely guide Mr. George, himself a man who has shown in his letters and speeches singular misiaformation about the powers and duties of different branches of the city government, and who is entirely without experience in any public Domestic. The ravages of the fire at Farming- frust, is not to be expected. Ignorantly they would demand from him the wildest things. Either he would ignorantly consent, and plunge into a ceaseless wrangle with every other branch of government, involving all interests in peril, or he would see the folly of such demands, resist his supporters, and come to stand alone and helpless in a place for which he has no training or known qualifications, while his maddened followers raise the red flag of civil disorder.

Mr. Hewitt says that evil can be averted only by his election. But that is setting the worst gangs of politicians in the city to reform the government which they have made what it is. For Mr. Hewitt is the one man upon whom these warring gangs of plunderers have been able to unite. All of the a think they can get something out of him, and there is not a bit of doubt that, if he were elected as the can lidate of the party they coacro), his weakness would make him their instrument. Of the city government he knows little, but of questions pending in Congress much. Yet he has never been able to carr, his opposition to the worst measures of his party in Congress to the point of successful resistance. There he has been the voting instrument of the Morrisons and the Warners, because he has helped to place their candidate for Speaker in the chair, and to give them the organization of committees; in the city government he would be the instrument of the men who make the Democratic party what it is in this disgraced, plundered and outraged city.

Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters believe that his election would bring a real and true reform. It is the duty of every voter, a duty which he owes to other citizens, to his country. and to those who are to come after him, to consider seriously whether this is not true. there is a min who has already shown that he does know someting about the method, and needs of government in this city, for the larger nowers which a Mayor will have are derived from the measure passed in the Legislature under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership. The good itizens of both parties who gave him deserved honor, in no stinted massure, for those services in laying the foundation of a genuine reform. cannot fail to realize that he is of all men peculiarly qualified to build upon the foundation thus laid. The spirit and determination to reform affirs, whether it harts or helps a party, he has shown already by his course in the Legislature. The practical wis low, and the faculty of adapting weans to ends, without which no work of reform can be made successful, he displayed in pushing that measure to success in spite of great opposition. Behind him there will be an organized party, representing, as all intelligent citizens are aware, a large share of the most intelligent and substantial citizens of New-York, and having also control in the State Legislature. In both parties there are mon who are doworthy. But it is a fact perfectly well known that, as Mr. Roosevelt was supported in carrying a wise measure of reform in the Legislature by an overwhelming majority of his party, so he has been supported for the nomination, and would be supported in carrying out reform as Mayor. by the large majority of his party. And it the work of reform should disclose the need of changes in the laws, under such a Mayor, supported by such a party, there would be reason to believe that needed changes could be promptly made. Is it possible for fair-minded citiz ns, who seriously consider their duty to the city, to doubt under which of the three candidates practical reform of the city government would be most likely to be attained?

THE CZAR'S WRETCHED LOT. Current rumots respecting the Czar's hallucinations and raorbid fear of assassination are now repeated in more definite form. He is reported to have killed in his palace an adjutant who had been waiting to receive instructions from him. The officer was buttoning his tunic when the Czar, suspecting that he was drawing a weapon, shot or sabred him with his own hand. This story has been denied over night as so many idle tictions from St. Petersburg and Vienna are contradicted, but the fact that it should be accepted as worthy of credence in the European capitals even for one day is not without significance. So dramatic and startling a recital could not have been invented if the sovereign of all the Russias were not generally believed to be a prey to morbid apprehensions. If the account given of Baron Rentern's death be correct in its details, it forms a companion picture to an incident of the second year of this gloomy reign. The adjutant dies by his master's hand very much as the faithful servant of the household perished then. The Czar was taking a walk in his park. The servant, meeting his august master unexpectedly, made a clumsy attempt to doff his cap. A guardsman concealed in the shrubbery near by suspected that he was a Nihilist assassin and shot him through the heart.

Apparently the Czar lives and moves in an atmosphere of electric suspicion. With detectives swarming about his bed-chamber, with the movements of the Imperial household concealed as the most impenetrable of State secrets, with his steps dogged by guardsmen, with regiments under arms in the streets when

They were as despetic in their empire as he thority, like his, were purchised at cost of everything which man holds dear. Their power caprices of a jealous mistress, a covetous slave or a restless pretorian guard. They were harassed by constant dread of assassination. disadvantage, it is not now to be observed. They suspected friend and foe. They were in constant terror of treacherous plots in their own household. The sound of their own mocking laughter at their solitary banquets was echoed back to their ears as the stearthy tread of hired murderers in the imperial corridors. Alexander's reign is not unlike their own wretched dalliance with death.

Alexander has not sated himself with indulgence in the most atrocions crimes, as most of the Casars had done. Murder has not had for him the fatal fascination which it possessed for Caligula. That monster of the imperial purple could not invite the consuls to dine with him. without threatening to have slaves come in during the banquet and torture them to death; nor could be kiss his wife without reminding her that it was very hard for him to resist the desire to cut her polished throat. Alexander has none of these atrocious instincis. His highest idea of imperial luxury is not, like Nero's, the planning and execution of new and bazardous murders. But with his own hand he kills his faithful adjutant in cold blood, and sees his trusted palace attendant tall at his feet pierced by the guardsman's revolver. A sense of blood-guiltiness imparts new horror to his morbid fears. Like Caligula, he fancies that assassios are lurking in his paluce. He dures not trust his soldiers or his servants. There is no place among the gilded splendors of his palace where he feels secure from treachery. Possibly sleeplessness is added to bis other torments, and then Sucropius's famous picture of the Roman Emperor is repro duced as the cowering figure ranges through his gloomy apartments at night, watching hopelessly for the earliest dawn,

WHERE STATISTICS FAIL An English person possessing an ill-grounded confidence in statistics has recently "come a cropper," as they say in the hunting field, by leaning upon them too strongly. He had a cariosity to know what kind of books are read by the Girl of the Period, and he accordingly prepared circulars putting carefully devised questions, and distributed them widely. He waited patiently for the answers, collated them when they arrived, and then based on them a solemn paper which ne addressed to The Nineteenth Century. It was a really tunny paper, because the poor dear man had not the faintest suspicion that the Gill of the Period had been (to employ a technical phrase) taking a rise out of him. But she certainly had, as his list den onstrates. Dickens is the alleged favorite of the largest number of girls, the figures being based on one thousand answers. Then follow, on a graduated scale, a score or more of the minor writers of the time, almost every author of merit being ignored totally, and no single suffrage being given to any artist of what is called the sensational school. On da, Rhoda Broughton, Miss Braddon, are con-

spicuous by their absence; but Elizabeth

Wetherell has many admirers. Mr. Salmon seems to have accepted these statements of preference without a doubt as to their complete candor, and though they evidently puzzle him a good deal he argues from them quite soberly and seriously. Of course his conclusions are worthless, it being evident that the young ladies whom he had undertaken to catechise had resented the action as impertinent. Perhaps they felt about it as the diplomat did when asked what his religious opinions were: "They are those held by all sensible men," he replied; and being further interrogated as to what kind of views these were, he observed . " That is a thing which sensible people what girls read, as Mr. Salmon did, should have in mind that a broad distinction must be drawn between the books which a certain class of good people consider ought to be read by girls and the books which the girls themselves prefer to read. There is an immense deal of misunderstanding on this point, as there is regarding children's books, so called. Probably two-thirds of the literature especially made for children interests them little or not at all. It is oftener below than above their intelligence. The same is true of the girly-girly literature. Much of it is more ant to revolt than to please those for whom it is supposed, in a purely conventional way, to be adapted. Girls do, no doubt, read too much trash, but we believe that if not powisely restricted in their reading they will choose sound fiction, and such a taste once equired is never lost. They read and like stories with plenty of

action, just as boys do. Every healthy girl enjoys "Ivanhoe," for instance, and books of adventure and petil, of course requiring that there shall be love-making enough. The modern psychological govel is probably too strong meat for these young people, and the goodygoody books in which the herome goes through all kinds of suffering and ill-treatment only to die of something lingering, to slow music, just when all the difficulties have been cleared away, are never appreciated save by an elder generation which, though it never would have read such stuff itself, somehow thinks the heirs of all the ages ought to be glad to do so. There is also another kind of book which the Girl of the Period rejects utterly, and it is the cookery book. Progressists say it is well that this should be so, but husbands are apt to reach different conclusions, especially when dyspepsia compels them to adopt a monotonous diet of phosphates and peptones. What girls real indeed is a great mystery, concerning which only the broadest conjectures may be permitted. That they carefully avoid didactic literature might be inferred perhaps by cynical observers. Trat they keep abreast of contemporary fiction is self-evident. But their reading is no doubt as various and as neterogeneous as that of men, and different classes have special tastes. Statistics must fail in a case of this kind, as Mr. Salmon's experiment has demonstrated. What girls read is as difficult a question to answer as what girls are, and that has perplexed the philosophers of all ages, as was observed by the saze whom Moses, son and her of the Reverend Dr. Primrose, en countered at the fair.

AT WAR WITH THE LAW.

The labor convention at Richmond stirred up the slumbering embers of race prejudice in the South, and the Bourbon papers are embracing the opportunity it has afforded to blackguard the negro and to blockade his progress. Even The Richmond Whig has fallen in line with the old Boarbon feeling, and has been severely used up by The Richmond Planet, a clever little paper, published by a negro. The Whig defends the course of the hotel keeper who refused to entertain colored delegates, and says that the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hoter or the Gilsey House would have done the

errel and hard pathos of such a lot as his one | "is to be gauged by the eternal principles of | dived, swallowed the hook and was caught. It must go to the pages of Suctomus and read the right and wrong, and not by the actions of melancho'y records of the lives of the Cæsars. hotels." He deals the Whig a stern blow when it presumes to allege that Gol made the negro in modern Russia; and their rank and au- inferior to the Caucasian, and bids it be more modest in assuming for God what is hot assumed in revelation. In argument as well as in was absolute, but their lives hung on the satire, the colored editor is rather more than the equal of his white brother. If when they were born a briffge divided them to the former's

The negro has every civil right, both in law and in equity, that the white m in bas, and whoever seeks to abridge his privileges is an enemy to liberty and at war with the law.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

The death of Captain Grace, of the National Line steamship A cerica, was caused by his zealous performance of duty. He had been on the bridge forty-two hours without sleep, exposed during a great part of the time to drenching by the heavy seas that broke over the vessel, and his mind kept on the strain by a terrible and persistent gale. When the ship was safe, and not before, he ended his long watch and went below; but the pressure had been too great for him, and a congestive chill carried him off in a few hours. So died Captain Grace, who had made one bundred passages across the Atlantic without a serious accident, and in his death we have the explanation of his success. This man had a high standard of duty and acted up to it. His sense of responsibility was keen. He never delegated his own functions to another. Whenever danger was present he was found at his post, and there he remained until the danger had passed. Such devotion to duty challenges public confidence and admiration, and Captain Grace possessed both; but it is as a rule the least common virtues which appear brightest to the world. Fidelity to duty of course depends largely

upon the ideal of duty held. This is a selfindulgent age, and the tendency to think more of rights than of obligations is so marked in it that the quality of conscientiousness seems to be weakening and diminishing. The public no doubt continue to recognize and appreciate deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism, but there is a disposition to enlarge the scope of the hereic which implies a lowering of the common standard of duty. A very high degree of self-abnegation was formerly required to bring at action up to the true heroic plane. To-day many seem to see in what would in the past have been considered a simple performance of duty, proof of heroism, Captain Grace was undoubtedly a fine example of the noblest class of seamen; and there is no more lovel, faithful set of men extant than these. What they do, however, is what, according to the old-fashioned principles they hold, every one is under moral obligation to do; and it is obvious that if every one acted on this theory a great many things would be much better done than they are done. Sense of responsibility is the root principle in question chiefly. This feeling seems to be dying o it as the organization of labor represses individualism and increases the importance of trades, orders and classes. The man whose future is in the hands of an association, and in whom the duties of others to himself are being far more closely studied than the daties owed by nimself to others, is not likely to rise to any heroic height, no matter what the circumstances.

No doubt we find a sufficient supply of men like Captuin Grace for the posit; as which demand such men. Next to the fine seamen who as a rule command modern passenger steamers there is no class more loyal to duty than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They occupy analogous positions to that of the sea-captains. Many lives are daily entrusted to them. The welfare of thousands depends upon their faithfulness. And how rarely does one of them betray his trust! But it is clear that there goes discipline to the making of such men, and if they were not accustomed to be conscientious in small things they could not maintain a high standard in greater ones. One of the prime needs of the time is just this discipline. Men like Captain Grace do their duty as a matter of course, and take no credit for doing it. This unfortunately is not he prevaiing spirit. The self-conscious, analytic, egotistic modern asks himself whether he is under obligation to do such-andsuch a thirg; whether his neighbor should not first do something else; whether he is not in danger of doing more than he is paid for; whether it will be profitable to him to do his work as well as he can. All such doubts and queries are fatal to legalty and conscientious. ess Captain Grace went on the bridge when the gale began and stayed there till it broke. Then he went away and died. That was faithfurness to duty in the fullest and highest sense. We all acknowledge it; we all admire it; but how many of us would be capable of doing the

BRIDGE AND ELEVATED RAILROAD. After a long delay the Bridge trustees recently adopted a plan whereby passengers for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad might pass from the Bridge station to the elevated station without making the long and inconvenient detour that is now necessary. A hitch has occurred, howver, and work has not been began. The p an decided upon does not appear to be the best one available. It still makes necessary the climbing and descending of stairs, which is a serious objection and causes loss of time One methodiof solving the difficulty apparently has not beau considered by those who have had the matter in charge. It is true that it would require except of changes in the Brooklyn station and the practicable abandonment of a part of it; but tuese cuanges could not have been foreseen when the station was built and indicate no defect of judgment on the part of the men who designed it.

It has been suggested that the passengers for the elevate I road might remain in the cars after all the others have left them and be carried to the opposite or east platfor n, whence the elevate | roal could be easily reached. So ficient objections to this arrangement have been brought forward to show its impracticability. These objections, nowever, do not hold wied the plan of lan bing all the passengers outton east platfor a is proposed. This piatfor a would of course have to be extented south ward and witened, and the southern part, where passengers would be fauled, smould be separated from the present platform within the station, where passengers bound for New-York would continue to take tue trains as they do now. From the extended platform ample exits would have to be provided to the street, as well as direct commetion made with the covered walk leading to the elevated railroad. An advantage in point of time in the running of trains would thus begained, since one stop-that at the west platforn-would be avoided; and a gain of a few seconds is important where trains are run at intervals of one and a half minutes. Th various details which this proposel arrangement would require could reality be worked out.

Although another plan of connection with the devated line has been adopted, it is not too late to make the change, if it can be shown that the plan here suggested is practicable. To show this ought ot to be hard.

Dutchess County boasts of wild ducks that are eccentric enough to be Mugwumis. It doesn't suit these poor women endure, and the nature and amount of the abuses practised upon them by soulless employers. Mrs. Campbell pledges herself to tell the good with the bad, and to give credit to employers whenever they deserve a give credit to employers whenever they deserve a final place of the street when he takes a drive, and 50,000 or 100,000 solators are true, as a matter of fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow.

The street when he takes a drive, and 50,000 or 100,000 solators true and diers lining the railway when he makes a jot result they prefer to surrender to a fish fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow.

This, of course, is not true, as a matter of fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow. The colored journalist is not slow to seize the part of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted that they prefer to surrender to a fish fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow. The colored journalist is not slow to seize the same thing.

The Madison Square Theatre with sister Dora wonder to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to a fish the takes a drive, and 50,000 or 100,000 solations to true, as a matter of fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow. The colored journalist is not slow to seize the matter of fact, and entirely beside the question, anyhow. The colored journalist is not slow to seize the prefer to surrender to a fish during the railway when he makes a jot rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the rest of their race, but such is their stardy "indecapted to the takes a drive, and the takes a drive, and the takes a drive, and the takes a d

is well that te reculiarity of these winged independents should be gi en publicity, to the end that the duck-hunters that explore the Hudsen may discard powder and shot and substitute hook and line.

"How to feed the soldier" was a question discussed by military men the other day. How to feed the hordes of hun ry Democrats without violating too openly the Civil Service professions of the Administration is a question that gives much con-ein to sundry officials in Washington

General S. C. Armstron , principal of the Hampton Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute, is raving the penalty of his devotion to the interests of the institution which he may be said to have created, by serious illness. The immediate crisis is past, but his complete restoration to health will be a slow process at the best and his frients fear that his anxiety for the welfare of the Institute, especially as regards its fin in ial condition. may retard or even prevent his recovery. A great vork has been done for the colored race and the In 'ians at Hampton, and its interruption would be a public misfort ne. In this emergency the trustees ha e determined upon a special effort to place the institution upon a sound financial basis. General Armstrone's sickness and the consequent loss of his services for the time being have brought into a cleaver light the immense results which he has achieved with a very meagre and precariors support. The Institute needs \$10,000, in excess of all moneys which it is likely to receive, to meet the requirements of the current school year; it needs \$20,000 to provide a permanent steam p'ant an'i heating apparatus; an'i t needs an endowment of \$500,000 to place it beyou! the contin ency of a sincle life and secure an income that can be depended on. The school roperty, valued at more than \$400,000, is free of ebt, and about \$110,000 has already been con tributed toward the endowment. James M. Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York; G neval J. F. B. Marshall, No. 25 Beaconst., Beston : Robert C. Ogden, firm of John Wana maker, Philadelphia; or F. N Gilman, treasurer, Ham; t n. Va., will receive contributions to any or all of the funds specified above.

Mr. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor by a "deal" between the two chief Democratic factions and simi'ar deas are goin; on in the vaitus congressional districts, resulting in the nomination of can illates of the worst claracter Respectable citizens are deeply dis usted with this state of things. They should give the factions a esson by supporting Republican candidates for Congless. In the AIIIth District Ashbel P Fitch is the antideal and Republican candidate. Every h norable and self-respecting vot r in the district should support him and rebuke the party of p.unier.

To Succi, proprietor of the celebrated Ita ian elixir of life: You would do well to sent an agent to Mr Hewitt's hea quarters with a barrel of your wonderful fluid. The tissues of Mr. Hewitt's can ass are wasting in an alarming manner, so that your a ent would doubt ess receive a hearty welcome and dispose of the barrel at his own terms

The Republicans of the XIIth Congressional District are anxious that Edwin Einstein shall contest the district with W. Bourke Co kran, the Democratic can idate Mr. Einstein should cer tainy heed their wishes even at the sacrifice of personal interests and con-enience. He is sure to get the hearty support of every Repub ican an to draw many votes from the Lemocra's He served in Congress from 1879 to 1881 and his record is creattable. He is broad-minded and public spirited, and be may redeem the distret rom the Democrats for Bourke Co kran has b er so fierce a faction fighter as to excite many bitte enmities, while his qualin ation- f r public office are far below those of Mr. Einstein.

British wheat averaged week before last 29s. 8d. per quarter, a price barely three pence above last ear's lowest. It is to be noticed also, that this emarkably low price is not due to the pressure f American wheat for sale at such figures, but rather to the competition of in an and other grain.

Earthquake phenomena are to be studied by one of the officers whose scientific attainments have reflected much credit upon the Army. Mr Clarnce E. Dutt n dis la ed remarkable ability in e investigation of the seological phenomena c the Colorado gorge, and his brilliant descrip nons of that region showed a rare comnation of saidhles and alteracy power. A reout of thus at merit on earthquake phenomena ay be expected.

The students of Dickinson College seem to be loing their best-or worst-to give it an unenvithle notoriety. A colored man, son of an elder in the African Methodist Church and the college amter, has applied for admission as a student and although he has been refused. "threats of all kan s have been made against father and son The dispatch announcin; this adds: dents are principally from the South." A few months are the junior class, with the exception of one member, refused to take part in the oratorical prize contest because a youn; woman was ermitted to enter the arena, and then by beinging howlin, and hassing vainly tried to make ber break down on the state. Were these youn: cuttions chiefly from the chivalrous South, an. were they allowed to remain an a complete their course? It is within the memory of men not yet old that another a notor a so colored, was hanged to a beam in a room of one of the college buildings. aised and lowered again and a ain until he was unconscious, and then driven from the town because he would not concess to thefts of which member of the senior class-from the South-was afterward convicted. A representative co lege of the Church which almost took the initiative in the anti-s avery movement will benor itself and the Church that supports it by bein; very slightly influenced by the fooish striplings who honor it with their jatronage-whether they are "principally from the South or the North.

PERSONAL

Washington people are wondering if Minister West and his fa mly will receive Lond Lone rale, if the ratter visits The odds are regarded to be overwashingly er acting so.

M. Bartnoldi's last important act before salling for this country was to pay a visit to his octoge-narian mother, in Alsace.

Among the guests at Harvard's quarter millennial selebration will be Professor Creighton, of Emmanuel College, Camprilize, Englant; Professor Joseph Leidy of the University of Pennsylvania; President Robinson, Brown, President Barnard, of Chambia; Presiden Adams, of Cornell; President Gitman, of Johns Hop kins; President Sceiye, of Admerst; President Carter, of Whitadan; President Dwizad, of Yace; President de-cess, of Princeton; President Capac, of Tutts; Presi deal Pepper, of Color, and the Hon. A. A. H. Stuart, rector of the University of Virginia.

King Mentlek, of Shoa, a vassal of King John of Abyssinia, makes all the priests at als capital wear toe uniform of Italian grenadiers, and his favorite amusement is tlaying with paper balloons and blowing penny trampers.

The remains of Joet T. Hart, the sculpter, are still in he receiving vanit at Frankfort, Kentucky, but will be interred presently with appropriate ceremonies. It is Trinophant," waich took him many years to finish, a lady friend remarked impatiently, "I'm afraid I'll be dead before you complete this woman." "My dear madain," he replied, "It takes the Annighty eighteen or mireteen years to make a perfect woman; and surely you can't expect me to do any better.

Replying to an invitation to attend the unveiling of a

statue of Sister Dorg. Miss Florence Nighting sie recently her memory-that memory, nevertheless, more everwho would see a noble it e bounted. But I especially would thank you in the name of all us norses, who long to see the nigh motives, such as hers, the love of God and our neighbor, become the true life of us all, leading us to seek ever to do our work better. May the lesson which you re generously giving as year fruit, till every

newadays, and look sharp to see whether she is acting

The Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes, pastor of the Tromoni Temple Baptist Church, Boston, recently baptised a member of his congregation and Sabbata-school who is ninety-one years old.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.-The Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, a graduate of Princeton, class of '55, and s trustee of the College of New-Jersey since 1866, has accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, near Chicago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Erpest Ephraire Middleton is the name of a baby born on August 19, 1885, in Poricek, a village of Somersetshire, England. He weighe more than afty-eight pounds and stands three feet bigh. The infant is fat, though well formed, and not at all repulsive to look at. His chest measures thirty inches around, his arms eleven and one half inches at the elbow, and his legs a good twenty inches. He is being exhibited as a curiosity in a Lendon museum, and his mother, with a certificate of his birth, stands by to answer all questions.

Omaha Man (at a restaurant)-May I trouble you for

the said!

Cowboy from Wayback - You bet you kin, stranger.
Don't care for salt myself.

"I should consider if a very necessary part of diet. A
Bert'n selection proves conclusively, that the generous
use of salt is conducted to longevity.

"Well, there's no denvin' that fellers as is too fresh
don't live I sur out our way."—[Omaha World.

" Alf " Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, developed rare qualities as a stump speaker when most boys were at school. His father, compelled in 1860 to leave the South on account of bla pronounced anti-slavery views, went to New-England, and lectured against the Rebellion. One night in 1864 he was to steak in Fanaell Hall, Boston, but was taken suddenly sick. Young " Alf," then a boy of fifteen, as peared for him and del vered the lecture, receiving a most complimentary no ice the next day in The Boston Journal. Husband reading morning paper, in response to his

wife's quest on whether there is any news-Well, here are two columns given up to the American Board. Wite-What's it all about f Husband (languidly)—I don't know, but if I should read

t all through, I am sure I'd be an American bored.

"Dear Grover," said his sweet young wife,
"In England they are fusein",
And want a 'onsul very bud,—
Why not send Ben, my coasin 1"

The hint was acted on: 'fwas done. A Consul there and then Was made, and Democra's applaud Our Consul, "to isla Ben."

The Megwomps, too, join in the howl, And all, like little men, Thile natriot fervor moves their lowl, Unite in cussin' Ben.

The family of C. W. Messenger, of Mayville, Mo., had a lively time of it the other night. They were all awakened by a fearful clatter in the cellar. One of the boys mustered courage enough to start on a tour of in-vestigation, but his mother would not let him go, and all of them remained awake wille the din went on. In the morning the cellar was invided, and there a 300-pound nog was discovered gloriously drank on the cost-nts of a days.

S. S. Merrill was the most gental loosing and bludest-S. S. Merrill was the most gental-looking and bludestmagnered man I ever met worker or him for veers,
ant ouget to know; but I want to say I at he was, dier
all, ben afa his grediests, the very kindest man I ever
gnes. I remean er stading once in a strue as stree to
Milwaukee where he was buying color, when a little
cirl, the daughter of a Milwaukee redired man, who hid
been ill or a long time, cause that illy in with a prescription. The cork refuses to this it, saying:
"Your latter owes us too much now, and can't have
any more this he pays us."

Mr. Merrill swang around and halled that clerk with
his eye. "Chare-that did to me. S. S. Merrill, and give
the gorf anything she want-barea ter."

It soon ied like a cunsoot, but he meant it as kindly
as a blessing.—[Minneapolis fournal.

Walesca Newman, a young lidy of Oakland, Cal., thought it was Eps on a dts, but it proved to be arsente he det and a drugglet is in jail for not putting a label on the package containing it.

Magis rate-You say you are a tourist? Prisoner-Yes, sir. I love nature in all her radiant

M. gistrate (hastiy)—Never mind that! How much money have you about your clothes!

Prisoner—Seventy-five cents!

Magistrate (ever-iv)—Then I shall commit you as a traing. We draw the line between tourists and traing at one dollar,—[Philadelphia Call.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MRS, LANGURY AS PAULINE, Mrs. Langtry, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where she is drawing and pleasing great crowds of people, has produced "The Pauline. Mr. Charles Cogaisa plays Claude deinotte, Frederick Everill impersonates General Damus, Mr. Weaver and Mrs. Calvert are the Deschappelles couple, Miss Kate Pattison is the Widow Melastis, Beausean played by Mr. Joseph Carne, Glacis ov Mr. Sidney dertention has been given to accuracy and beauty of decays ing, and to all other essential letar so stage representaeen dressed so sumptionsly in every prominent part. and embeliished so richly, as it now is, to Mrs. Langury's production of it. Its text furtuer agre, his been adusion to the coarse visuas and sour wines disappears. together with other expressions outs tamel and trivial, Mrs. Language sembellment of Pauline, if viewed as a

piece of statuary, is perfect. In ner delicate, emerald ered gowns, with ner naughty head, aristocratic figure cold face, and proud bearing, she looks the part admirably well. But if the emooniment be viewed as an expression of a woman's heart, when torn and tortured by the conflict of love and pride, or if it be viewed, seen mically, as a piece of acting, it leaves the feelings almost quiescent and the sense of artistic completene and sym netry somewhat unsatisfied. It is dedicient in and, as to its texture, in sustained power and unity. nature, in that or crossive speech, to Melable, about the at that montant, there is a profound and togething perupon the bestowal of a woman's love. Pais depth of emotion was not indicated by Mrs. Langury. In the first cottage scene her sustatument of the or leat of discovery of Melnotte's treachery, instead of being continuous and cumulative, is progen, frag gentary and spanned to The quality of the sarcas in is unreflied. Much of the upon the audience. Tais, at times, may be good art. second cottage scene the reception of Beauseant requires a more formitable dignity, and the delivery of the speech about "a husband's roof" needs greater intensity and greater vocal force. Indeed to dit these situations an actressmust enther possess or simulate extraordinary and overwhelming passion. Sousionity, however ardent, will not sustain the diasion required here, nor satisfy

Parts of the acting of Mrs. Langury are extremely fenicitous. Her expression of me neutrary pique toward Damas—ner with rawal from him of the flower that she has just given iden-is excellent. Through all the lighter passages, fudeed, she passes with count umate grace, and it may be added that throughout the performance her ideal of the custacter is seen to be thoughtful, wellconsidered and complete. There are depths of feeting, however, which Mrs. Laugtry has not yet learned nor ons she yet acquired a complete control of the resource of stage art. Her Pauline, as such things go, is one of to satisfy her own ideal of it better than she does at present. It is customary to say of Mrs. Langtry that one has improved as an actress-and this, in a sense a true; but it is not true in the sense in which it is co mouty said. She was a remarkably good actress was a she first appeared in this country. she first appeared in this country. Her performance of Juliana in "The Honeymoon," at Wallack's Theatrs, was an extraordinary achievement, considering sine h dinever before acted that character. She has gained in repose and in the courtoi of her own powers; but these is a deeper and higher culture than this—the culture f the intellectual character, the spiritual life, the southints is of lar greater importance to an actor than technical problemey. Deep thought, deep feeling, a grasp upon the facts of life—this is what the observer, however much he may admire her beauty and her said, sometimes feels to be deficient in the acting of Mrs. Langury.

the aroused sympathtes of an auditor.

however much he may admire her beauty and her sait, sometimes feels to be deficient in the acting of Mra. Langiry.

Mr. Coghian's impersonation of Claude Melnoite, were it but a little more juvenile, would be sup ro. It is natural delivery of the text, which hever as riflees a sincise shade of the meaning, and which has, as it ought to have, the effect of perfect spontantery, is a luxury to the mind as well as the select. His gainard grace of demeanor, his perfect reducinent of bearing, and his subducted passion unite to make this a most pleasant and almitratic embodiment. Mr. Evertil, as Damas, gives a performance marked by discreet judgment and tasteful moderation. The bluthness and humor of the character are not exaggerated; the temperatural is shown to be lovable, and is kept so. Mr. Weaver imparts to the character of Deschappelles such instances and simple dignity as quite redeem it from the category of facey and i ride itous "second obstance". The representative of Beaussant might advantageously be a more compliante, though not less pointed vitiant. Mrs. Laugiry was called before the curvature with a trainful of apparate at the end of every act is which a minute appears. Her performance has certainly pleasand a minute at the Fifth Avonue Theatre until the end of her engagement. of her engagement

THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.